

TEN MILLIONS
OF GOLD COMING.

The Bankers Getting Ready
to Buy Uncle Sam's
Bonds.

Importations Create Anxiety in
London and Cause the Bank
of England to Raise Prices.

While These Shipments Are Under
Way Lazard Freres Withdraw
a Million for Export.

POPULAR LOAN GROWING IN FAVOR.

Public Could Take the Bonds, for There Is
Plenty of Yellow Metal in Europe
to Be Had at a Small
Premium.

That Uncle Sam's bonds will be as popular
as hot cakes in Winter, whether they
come through a syndicate restaurant or
to the people direct is made evident by the
fact that already \$10,000,000 in gold is
either on the way from the other side of
the Atlantic to this country or is engaged for
shipment.

So far as there is humor in finance this
puts the joke on Great Britain, and that
the Bank of England was the point was
apparent yesterday afternoon when it put
up the price of gold coins to seventy-six
shillings and eight pence and of bar gold to
seventy-seven shillings and eleven pence
half penny. This was an advance of two
and one-half pence. Nevertheless it is ex-
pected that gold will continue to come this
way, which shows that financiers are eager
for the bonds, whether they are placed
through a syndicate or by a popular loan.

A peculiar phase of the situation is that
gold was yesterday ordered for export
while at the same time orders were being
given for importations. Thus, like wine
sent back and forth across the sea to im-
prove its flavor, the yellow metal, because
of idiosyncrasies of modern financing, is
being used to increase the earnings of
steamship lines.

LIKE THE CAT, IT MAY COME BACK.
The house that has a leading part in
producing this financial opera bouffe is
that of Lazard Freres, who yesterday or-
dered a million dollars in gold bars from
the Assay Office. This, with a half-million
taken out last week and held for some
reason, is to be shipped to-day in stout
kegs, which may be dumped on a dock
at Southampton and then, without being
opened, be placed on a steamer again for
reshipment to America. The diversion is
expensive, of course, but steamship lines
and insurance companies profit and finan-
ciers exhibit their cunning by making a
profit on sending the gold each way.

The secret of this double movement lies in the
fact that gold can be obtained from the
United States Treasury without any
premium, and can be sent abroad at from
one-sixteenth to one-eighth of one cent profit.
It can then be repurchased in London and
brought back here, to be sold at from 1 to
1 1/2 per cent premium. The little profit is
necessary to make it eligible money for the
purchase of bonds, for it is understood,
of course, that no gold taken from the
Sub-Treasury direct will be received for
bonds. The trip abroad has the effect of a
disguise and imparts an alias, and Uncle
Sam must, therefore, wink the other eye
and take it when offered.

The same effect might be had by storing
the gold in vaults on this side and shipping
the iron in kegs marked "gold," or even by
hiding the precious metal and "faking" bills
of shipment, but so far as is known none
of Wall Street's able financiers have yet
adopted this plan.

HINT AT A REASON.

On the Street yesterday it was said that
Lazard Freres are sending abroad the half-
million they drew out last week because of
a warning that they would be given no
bonds for that half-million. It is known
that the firm wants its share in the Morgan
syndicate, if it gets the bond, and its share
of gold is said to be due as much to
diplomacy as necessity.

Of the gold that came from the other side
\$1,700,000 that left here a week ago last
Wednesday has been ordered reshipped,
\$500,000 was shipped from England last
Saturday, \$200,000 from France, and the
Morgan & Forsyth is on the way bound for
this port, \$1,000,000 leaves England to-day,
\$500,000 leaves on Sunday, and \$1,500,000
was taken from the Bank of England yester-
day, presumably for shipment to this
country. The shipment of the remainder of
the \$10,000,000 has been arranged for secre-
tely by Wall Street firms and there is no
question but that much will come over.

CAUSE ANXIETY IN LONDON.

That these big shipments are causing
some anxiety on the other side is evident
from the action of the Bank of England
in putting up the price of gold. There is
plenty to draw from, however, as is evi-
dently from the following, showing the
bullion holdings of European Government
banks on the dates indicated:

	Jan. 2, 1896.	Jan. 3, 1896.
Bank of England—	\$224,800,000	\$165,450,000
Germany—	339,000,000	413,840,000
France—	247,800,000	247,110,000
Spain—	222,940,000	233,550,000
Austria-Hungary—	122,010,000	75,805,000
Italy—	68,577,000	69,635,000
Netherlands—	17,914,000	20,444,000
Belgium—	34,254,000	54,442,000
Gold and silver—	19,765,000	25,902,000
Gold—	40,222,000	40,021,000
Silver—	51,271,000	55,110,000

Totals—\$1,544,094,000 \$1,461,929,000
On account of the big holdings of gold in
Europe it was clear to financiers that all the
gold wanted for bonds can be obtained at
a premium, which covers the cost of im-
porting gold as a commodity. It is this
fact that makes a popular loan possible, even
if the bankers' estimate is correct, that there
is little gold in the country except in the
bank vaults.

Supposing this to be true and that pri-
vate individuals could not get gold from
the banks, they could get imported gold
at a premium of 2 or 3 per cent and still
come out ahead of buying the bonds from
a syndicate. This is true for the reason
that a popular loan of 4 per cent thirty-
year gold bonds would probably be at 110
or 112. If gold were at 2 per cent premium
the bonds at 110 would cost in currency
112, whereas the same bonds in the market
are now 117 1/2.

ADVANTAGE OF A POPULAR LOAN.

To the Government the advantage of a
popular loan would be that 110 would be
received for bonds that otherwise would

go to the syndicate for 105. The amount
gained on a \$100,000,000 issue would
therefore be \$5,000,000.

A banker who was asked about this plan
yesterday said:
"I think it is the true solution of the
present emergency. The Administration is
anxious to issue a popular loan provided
there is evidence that enough gold can be
obtained to take up the bonds. There is
lots of gold in Europe, so let us offer a
premium for that gold and thereby let the
public get the bonds. This might hurt
the feelings of Mr. Morgan, of course, but
would leave him with a vault full of gold
on which he expected to make a big profit,
but that gold and the silver and the other
bankers would be just so much more in
the country to support the reserve in the
Treasury. There would be no fight
about a big premium on gold, for there is
keen competition, and it would hardly go
over 4 per cent."

BANKERS EXPECT TO GET THE BONDS.
There is no doubt, however, that the
bankers are still confident that the Presi-
dent will give the bonds to the Morgan
syndicate, and on the assumption that this
will be done some of the bankers yester-
day set on the plan of making the big profit
on the bonds and at the same time saving
part of their gold. The opportunity comes
from the seal of out-of-town banks to get
bonds.

These banks have been maintaining that
they should be given the same chance as the
New York banks, and as they can't get
in the syndicate, they have insisted on
New York correspondents letting them in
on the ground floor. The reply the New
Yorkers are making is this:
"You can have part of the bonds, but
you must turn in from 50 to 100 per cent
more gold than that required to pay for
the bonds you get. We will give you cur-
rency for this extra gold."

This plan will put the New York banks
in possession of enough gold for their
own requirements. The out-of-town bank-
ers are kicking, of course, but the syndicate
bankers are getting used to criticism and
don't seem to mind it. Should there be a
popular loan, however, the out-of-town
bankers will have the same show as New
York financiers, and they, as a result, are
said to be heartily in favor of the popular
loan plan.

WALL STREET CHERPIL.

Notwithstanding some bitter words in
Congress yesterday, Wall Street took a
cheerful view of the situation, all seem-
ing to believe that bonds will be issued
some time next week. Ex-Governor Flower,
in discussing the situation, took the view
that if \$20,000,000 in bonds were issued,
there would be no necessity for more
bonds even if the demand for gold con-
tinued.

"By the time the gold is exhausted,"
he said, "the Treasury would have ac-
quired practically all of the greenbacks
in the country, and they will constitute
the Treasury surplus, because the deficits
of the Treasury are not large, if there are
any deficits at all."

"There would then remain only the
Treasury notes, and the country could very
easily raise more gold on bond security,
but this will probably never be necessary.
Congress may come to its senses and de-
value the currency, but the present cur-
rency system, and if the Treasury
should have most of the greenbacks be-
cause of their conversion into gold, it
would be comparatively easy for Congress
to then vote to cancel them, throwing upon
the banks the necessity of providing cur-
rency by the least painful means."

With more than \$200,000,000 gold in the
Treasury, Mr. Flower thought that all the
world would recognize our expected gold
being amply secured, and with the expected
good earnings of the railroads and indus-
trial companies the market ought to re-
spond with a greater advance than we had
last summer.

LOCAL.

IN GOLD.
The local transactions in gold continued
heavy yesterday, the premium ranging
from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. The firm of Zim-
merman & Forsyth announced that it had
been buying gold heavily all day, and that
some of those who sold were people
who had evidently been hoarding it for
years in stockings, cupboards and strong
boxes. Some brought gold certificates that
had been in safety deposit boxes for years,
and in one case twenty-five of these cer-
tificates, each calling for \$100, were pro-
duced. Mr. Zimmerman was confident that
if the premium continued millions upon
millions of gold that had not reached the
market for years would be brought to the surface.

There was nothing developed in Wall
Street yesterday to indicate that the situa-
tion had changed in Washington. No
communication had reached the Morgan
syndicate members that the President had
given a favorable thought to the closing of
the deal for which they are yearning. It
was believed that the authorities would
take no action until the Senate Finance
Committee had made its formal report on
the bond bill next Tuesday.

PRESIDENT STEWART IN WASHINGTON.

John A. Stewart, president of the United
States Trust Company, had not returned
from Washington yesterday. It was ex-
pected that he would remain away until
next Monday.

E. R. Bacon, president of the Baltimore &
Ohio Southwestern Railroad, who attended
the Cleveland dinner in Washington
Thursday night, returned to New York yester-
day. He said that he was pleased to
learn that the Morgan & Forsyth had been
in the city. Some of the newspaper dispatches reported him as Robert
Bacon, of the firm of J. P. Morgan &
Co. He is an old friend of the President,
and never had any connection
whatever with J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr.
Bacon said that his visit was purely social.

NO BOND CONTRACT YET.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Senator David
B. Hill was the central figure of inter-
est in the Senate to-day. Senator But-
ler, the North Carolina Populist, stirred
up a debate on the bond question, which
would scarcely have been provoked by Mr.
Sherman's able financial speech, which pre-
ceded it. The galleries were filled with
auditors above the average, drawn thither
to hear the Ohio Senator's views on pend-
ing matters of finance. Butler insisted
upon the immediate passage of a bill
prohibiting any further issue of bonds with-
out the consent of Congress.

He protested that the Elkins resolution,
declaring it the sense of the Senate that
in the event of the issue of bonds, propo-
sals should be advertised for and the
people given a chance to buy them, did not
go far enough; that it recognized the legiti-
macy of a bond issue under existing law, and
he (Butler) desired that any such authority
be put in the statutes.

For over five hours the Senate was in
the turmoil of a financial discussion. It was
opened by an hour's speech from Mr. Sher-
man (Rep., Ohio), a leading member of the
Finance Committee, in support of his resolu-
tion to set apart the reserve fund of
\$100,000,000 gold then in the Treasury
and to segregate it from the ordinary cur-
rency receipts.

He argued that there was no other cause
for the financial difficulties of the Govern-
ment than the unwise tariff legislation of
Congress, which had reduced receipts be-
low expenditures, had impaired confidence
and had compelled the Government to sell
bonds in order to meet deficiencies, and that
there was no other remedy except to bor-
row money on the best terms possible
to pay current deficiencies and to provide
sufficient reserve.

To that extent and for those purposes he
was willing to support Mr. Cleveland's
Administration, however much he dis-
agreed with its general policy.

The coin reserve must be, Mr. Sherman

Continued on Second Page.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK
FOR BRITISH TRADE.

Competition of Other Coun-
tries Wrecking Industries
and Agriculture.

England's Insatiable Appetite for
New and Productive Terri-
tory Explained.

The Times Says the Wilson Bill Has
Helped to Fill the British
Pocketbook.

INTERESTING RETROSPECT OF 1895.

No Development of a Revival of Prosper-
ity Probable Unless the Present Polit-
ical Disturbances East and West
Are Removed.

By Julian Ralph.

London, Jan. 3.—British commerce mo-
nopolizes the British mind and soul and in-
fluences the most important statesmanship,
especially in foreign affairs. Great Britain's
insatiable appetite for new territory arises
from her effort to become what one Lon-
don merchant styles himself, "The Uni-
versal Provider." In view of this the re-
spect of trade for 1895, in the London
Times, is interesting.

The Republicans and high tariff men of
the United States will get much comfort
from it, since it declares that the Wilson
bill has been helping to fill the British
pocketbook. One can read between the lines
in the Times that though the paper en-
deavors to be cheerful, trade was not very
good last year.

The Times says that in many trades the
improvement has become more marked and
in some there was a return to the good old
times. This revival was helped by several
circumstances. The American Tariff bill of
the previous year was found to encourage
British manufacturers, the woolen trade
particularly receiving an impetus rarely
witnessed before.

South America has been giving liberal
orders for engineering and mechanical sup-
plies, and the colonies have been filling
the retarded orders. The immense profits
in African mining stocks have been invested
in other speculations which have not proved
as profitable as was expected.

The rest of the retrospect is a trifle more
gloomy. It shows that returning activity
has been checked by labor troubles, in
boot trades, engineering trades, collieries,
smelters and steel works.

The competition of other countries is
beginning to be felt in certain lines. The
Belgians are wresting the cheap gun
trade from Birmingham and the Conti-
nental mills are injuring the Nottingham
lace trade.

The Indian mills are hurting the Lan-
cashire and Dundee industries, and low-
grade cottons which Lancashire used to
furnish to Brazil are now made in that
country. Worst of all, the British farmer,
who long ago became a wreck and shadow
of what he once was, is now worse off than
ever.

The constant enlargement of ocean
steamers and the fast freight service are
bringing cheap supplies of food stuffs from
distant countries. Australia and South
America send live cattle, and the abundant
supply from the United States has ac-
centuated the distress of the English
farmer.

On top of all this it is shown that the
home harvest was disastrous. In sum-
ming up the Times says that if the pres-
ent political disturbances were removed
the development of a revival of prosperity
is probable.

This is partly because no fears are now
entertained of immediate fiscal changes in
America or in the East to disturb the basis
on which traders are operating.

ADMIRAL MEADE INSTALLED.

Chosen Commander of Lafayette Post,
No. 140, with Other Officers.

The public installation of the officers of
Lafayette Post, No. 140, for the en-
suing year took place last evening at its
headquarters in Masonic Hall. Twenty-
third street and Sixth avenue. The post
was called to order by Commander Henry
H. Adams. Past Commander-in-Chief Robert
B. Heath, of Philadelphia, assisted by
Comrade L. Curtis Brackett, of Lafayette
Post, as officer of the day, installed the
following officers:

Commander: Joseph C. Long, senior vice-commander; Henry J.
Howlett, Jr., vice-commander; Wilbur F.
Brown, adjutant; Frederick Foster, quar-
termaster; William Banta, commissary;
Joseph Anderson, M. D., surgeon; Anson
B. Hoyt, chaplain; Ezra W. Bennett, om-
nicler of the day; Joseph E. Banks, officer
of the guard; Joseph Blaschke, sergeant
major; Dilmar F. Reena, quartermaster
major.

A collation was served after the in-
stallation ceremonies. Dancing commenced
at 11 o'clock.

Run Down by a Brooklyn Trolley
Car.

Trolley car No. 3,313, while on its way
to Bensonhurst last evening, struck a light
express wagon at Bay Ridge and Tenth
avenues, Brooklyn. The wagon was de-
molished and the horse badly injured.
Daniel Walsh, thirty-eight years old, and
his son Daniel, fifteen years old, who were
seated in the wagon when the crash came,
were thrown out. Daniel received a slight
scalp wound and went home. His father's
right hip was injured and his body badly
bruised and he was taken in an ambulance
to the Seney Hospital. No arrests were
made.

THE TALISMAN WRECKED.

She Came to Grief Off Norfolk—Her
Owner, J. Herbert Ballantine, and
a Party of Six Were Aboard.

A report reached this city last night that
the steam yacht "Talisman," belonging to J.
Herbert Ballantine, of Newark, had been
wrecked near Norfolk, Va. Mr. Ballantine
is a member of the New Manhattan Ath-
letic Club, and his friends in the club were
very much disturbed by the news last night.
There was a party of six aboard—friends of
Mr. Ballantine and members of his club in
Newark. Besides these there were a num-
ber of the crew aboard the vessel. No de-
tails as to whether all the members of the
party and crew had escaped or not could be
obtained.

The "Talisman" is a schooner-rigged yacht
of 101.71 net tonnage. She is 143 feet over
all and 123 feet on the load water line.
Her beam is 17.3 feet and draught 7 feet.
She has compound double cylinders, 12 and
22 inch, 14 inch stroke. She was built by
John Roach, at Chester, Pa., and altered in
1882 by Samuel Pine.

THE WEDDING SPOILED.

Strom's Fiancee Elopel, and He Wants Her
Arrested for Misappropriating a
Wedding Outfit.

Simon Strom, a manufacturer of slippers
in Essex street, obtained a warrant yester-
day for the arrest of Sarah Schlopf, for the
misappropriation of \$150 worth of jew-
elry and a wedding outfit.

Miss Schlopf, ex-maid, Mrs. Morris
Plane, for she eloped with and married an
old sweetheart of that name last Tues-
day—is an attractive brunette of twenty-
one years. She lived at No. 49 Cook
street, Williamsburg. She was to have
been married to Strom to-morrow. He had
furnished a flat, given her \$20 with which
to buy her trousseau, and the \$150 worth
of jewelry as a wedding present.

Strom had arranged for a betrothal re-
ception for New Year's night at the home
of Miss Schlopf. Plane the former lover
and old sweetheart of that name last Tues-
day, was among the invited guests. He and
Miss Schlopf had been playmates when
young and sweethearts until she reached
the age of sixteen years. They were then
separated by Plane's parents moving to
Perth Amboy, N. J. From that time until
two weeks ago the two did not see each
other. It was an accidental meeting, and
the old love was at once rekindled. Miss
Schlopf spoke of her approaching marriage
and invited her old sweetheart to join in
the merriment at the betrothal party. This
he consented to do, and on the evening of
the event was one of the first guests
to arrive. At midnight Plane left the
house. She Schlopf retired to her cham-
ber and dressed herself for the street.
Completing her toilet, she left the house
unmolested by Strom or any of the guests.
On the sidewalk she was met by Plane,
and the two hurried for a train to take
them to Perth Amboy, where they were
married.

Yesterday Strom, it is said, received a
letter from the young woman announcing
her marriage. The discarded lover hastened
to the Essex Street Court, in Williamsburg,
and secured the warrant for her arrest. It
has not yet been served.

Plane is a clothing dealer at Perth Am-
boy.

WAS MARKED FOR DEATH.

A Young Barber Called from His Work and
Shot At by a Stranger—Seek-
ing the Woman.

An unsuccessful attempt to murder Glus-
sepi Cardinella, a young barber, was made
at No. 194 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn,
yesterday. Cardinella is employed and
boards at that address.

At about 3:15 in the afternoon a boy en-
tered the shop and told Cardinella that a
man on the corner wanted to see him. He
declined to go out, telling the boy that
the man must call on him if he wanted to
see him.

Ten minutes later Philip Recheni, twenty-
two years old, called at the door and
called Cardinella outside. Before he had
time to question Recheni the latter drew
a revolver and fired at Cardinella.

The bullet went wide of the mark and
became embedded in the sole of the shoe
of Cardinella, of No. 60, of Fifty-fifth
street, who was passing. Both men re-
ceived injury.

Recheni ran away, but was captured last
night at Hamilton Ferry. Cardinella says
he cannot understand why the man should
try to shoot him. The police believe there
is a woman in the case, and are looking
for her.

WOULDN'T LIVE WITHOUT HER.

Separated from His Wife, Michael Cranna
Took Paris Green and May Die.

Michael Cranna, who had been boarding
four weeks at No. 201 East Forty-first
street, over a liquor store, with a Mrs.
Curry, lies groaning on a cot in the pris-
oners' ward of Bellevue Hospital, both a
patient and a prisoner. He attempted
suicide yesterday morning by taking a
large dose of Paris green, and he may yet
pay the death penalty for his act.

Cranna has been married five months.
He is a German and was employed in va-
rious hotels. This kept him away from
home at all hours. He did not live happily
with his wife and they separated a month
ago.

Yesterday morning Cranna went down to
the saloon with scarcely any clothing on.
He had a revolver in his hand. The bar-
tender asked him what he intended to do
with it.

"Oh, I don't know. My head feels
queer," he replied, passing his right hand
over his forehead and eyes.
"Well, go back to bed, and I'll bring you
up a drink," said the bartender.
Cranna went back to his room. A few
minutes later the bartender went up to
give him a cocktail, and found his mouth
and bed all covered with Paris green.
When seen last night he was unable to tell
why he took poison. The bartender said
he had offered Cranna a promise of a drink
if he would stop drinking his domestic
troubles.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE SNARL.

Order to Show Cause Why Charter Pu-
chase Should Not Be Annulled.

Mayor Wurstler, of Brooklyn, attended
his first meeting of the East River Bridge
Commission yesterday. A report was read
to the effect that the contract for the
charter held by the East River Bridge
Company had been approved and exe-
cuted.

A resolution was passed directing the
secretary to send a copy of the plans
adopted by the Commissioners for the new
bridge to Secretary of War Lamont
for his approval.

The Commissioners were served with
copies of the order issued by Justice Green-
leaf, of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn,
on the application of William Gordon, di-
recting them to appear on January 7 and
show cause why the purchase of the char-
ter from the East River Bridge should
not be annulled.

To pass the Winter season comfortably avoid
colds by using Dr. Bull's Cough-Syrup.

MRS. PACHECO IN A
GARROTTER'S GRASP.

Choked by a Highwayman
and Dragged from the
Walk to an Area.

Two Men Jumped from a De-
livery Wagon to Aid Her,
and the Footpad Ran.

She Was in Evening Dress Near Her
House in West Fifth Street
About 6 P. M.

A FRIEND OF THE MAYOR'S WIFE.

Mr. Strong Irritated by the Incident, and
Purposes to Say So to the Police.
Mrs. Pacheco Is the Wife of an
Ex-Governor and Diplomat.

When the highwaymen who have been
operating so boldly in this city took to as-
saulting Mayor Strong's personal friends,
they made a serious mistake. They did

It was nearly 8 o'clock before Mrs.
Pacheco recovered sufficiently to continue
on her way to the Holland House. Then
she began to investigate the matter he found
placed in a cab by the physician in whose
house she had taken refuge.

IS A FRIEND OF MRS. STRONG.
Mrs. Pacheco is a personal friend of the
wife of Mayor Strong, and when he learned
of the attack upon her he was angry.
That highwaymen should work so boldly
less than half a block from the Fifth
Street Station of the Sixth Avenue El-
evated road, seemed incredible. When he
began to investigate the matter he found
that Mrs. Pacheco was not the only vic-
tim, and that footpads had been working
almost without interruption in the neigh-
borhood for weeks.

Another victim of the highwayman is
Edwin Stevens, the comedian. Mr. Stevens
also lives at No. 61 West Fifth street.
His experience with would-be robbers was
at a later hour than that of Mrs. Pacheco,
but they were even bolder in his case than
in hers. He had been downtown last Sun-
day and returned home shortly before mid-
night on the Sixth Avenue elevated road.
From the station leading from the station to
the door of his house is not more than fifty
feet. He had gone hardly half this distance
when two men seized, as he expressed it,
"to jump up from nowhere." One of them
was armed with a revolver, and pointing
this at the actor, ordered him to throw up
his hands.

Mr. Stevens is tall and muscular, and did
not propose to be robbed if he could help it.
Not feeling hindered as to his means of
handling the men, he kicked one of them in
the stomach, hit the other one with his fist
and then ran for home.

ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS THE FACTS.
Efforts were made to keep the fact of the
assault quiet, and as no property had been
lost neither Mrs. Pacheco nor Mr. Stevens
made any complaint to the police. But the
work of the highwaymen in that block and

in the streets immediately about Fifth
avenue and Fifth street had been too bold.
Within the last two weeks several other
robberies or attempted robberies have taken
place in the neighborhood, and now the res-
idents are thoroughly terrified.

One woman was found yesterday who has
refused to accept two invitations to social
entertainments within the last week be-
cause she feared to be upon the street af-
ter dusk.

The fact of these two assaults occurring
in almost the same spot and so close to-
gether has prompted Mayor Strong to take
decided action. As a consequence, his
forthcoming message will deal in no gentle
way with the police force, and especially
the Police Commissioners. It is said the
Mayor will require his recent joke, when he
told the Commissioners had prevented po-
lice men from doing the real duty for which
they are hired by assigning them to excise
and similar work.

But what Mayor Strong says in his mes-
sage will not be a joke and will be couched
in stronger language than he has used be-
fore.

For some months Mrs. Pacheco has been
living in this city at No. 61 West Fifth
street. While she has been busy with dra-
matic matters, she has also been frequently
entertained by her friends here, and it was
while on her way to a dinner at the Hol-
land House that she was attacked.

Contrary to her usual custom, she did not
order a cab, but decided to walk from her
home to Fifth avenue, which is less than
a block away, and